FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ, ALARCON ARRIVE 23 MAY

PY231423 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1352 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May (TELAM) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived here early this morning on a private visit. According to a Cuban Embassy spokesman Rodriguez will travel to Uruguay, after which he will return to Argentina to begin an official visit. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon arrived with Rodriguez. They arrived in Argentina after meeting with Peruvian President Alan Garcia in Lima.

ALFONSIN SENDS LETTER TO C.A. PRESIDENTS

PY232328 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has sent personal letters to the Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Nicaraguan presidents, who will meet in the Guatemalan town of Esquipulas over the weekend.

In his letter the Argentine president conveyed his support for the efforts that these governments are making in search of proper formulas for tackling their problems at a time that is particularly difficult for peace in Central America. Alfonsin said that he is convinced an open dialogue based on the exchange of views and a broad debate can lead to an accord. He added: The political will of your countries is now essential for overcoming the differences that still persist and for reaching a consensus, which should set the pace for other nations with interests and ties in the region, with due respect for the principles of law and international coexistence.

Alfonsin concluded by saying: In this regard, I would like to reiterate that Argentina will spare no effort in cooperating with the quest for peace, democracy, security, and socioeconomic development in the sister republics of Central America.

III CORPS COMMANDER GENERAL VERDURA RESIGNS

PY262143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2058 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 26 May (TELAM) -- General Anibal Verdura, III Corps commander, announced his resignation during an interview grantd to a radio station here a few minutes ago. He disclosed that he will probably announce his resignation tomorrow during a troops formation at which time he will bid his subordinates farewell.

General Flores New Commander

PY262349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2334 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 26 May (TELAM) -- General Anibal Verdura, commander of the III Corps, disclosed that General Leopoldo Flores will be sworn in as his replacement. Speaking to journalists of Radio Universidad Gen Verdura annonced that the ceremoiny, which will take place on III Corps premises, will be attended by Army Chief of Staff, General Hector Rios Erenu, and Defense Minister German Lopez.

Verdura on Resignation

PY242200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 24 May (TELAM) -- This morning General Anibal Verdura, III Corps commander, said that he is the only one responsible for the failed attack against President Raul Alfonsin on 19 May and denied knowing the names of those who planted the bomb that was discovered and defused. In statements made to LV2 Radio General Paz of this capital, Verdura denied possessing a report containing the names of those responsible for the attack, as had been alleged. However, Gen Verdura said that once the investigations are concluded, he will give his own report to his superiors.

Asked about his situation and the future of his military career in view of the many rumors that are being spread throughout Buenos Aires, Verdura noted: I want to make one thing perfectly clear: There is only one person responsible for this situation, and I am that person.

He added: I assume complete responsibility for the unfortunate incident. It will be up to the chief of the Joint Staff to decide what to do with me after he studies and evaluates the report I have submitted to him. I have read some newspapers that state that Gen Verdura has avoided his responsibility, but that is not true. I assume all responsibility in this case. Gen Verdura said: I have not yet finished the investigation at the III Corps regarding the failed bomb attack against the president because in view of the secrecy that surrounds this or any investigation, the judge has not yet allowed me to question the police personnel involved in the incident.

When asked about the rumor that the report says two Army and two police officers ae involved in the incident, he answered negatively, saying: I categorically deny this. I have not made any charges against the police at any time, and if something like that was interpreted from what I said to a journalist, it is due to a detailed report and a certain professional zeal. [sentence as received]

When asked about a one-page pamphlet that is circulating, and allegedly reveals some of the contents of his own report that annoyed the police, Gen Verdura replied that he has not talked with the police about the subject, but with the proper minister.

When asked if his report included details leading to the planting of the bomb, Gen Verdura answered that there is a list of facts as reported by military personnel but they will later have to be compared with those of the police report.

Finally, he did not discuss his possible trip to Buenos Aires today, since anything he says now would add to a small scandal, it is better to remain silent, he said. Thus he indicated that he would not make any further comments until the report is finished.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

PY231913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 23 May (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that the Bolivian Government, headed by President Victor Paz Estenssoro, has publicly condemned the South African military aggression against the African nations of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has sent a telex to the United Nations stating that the Bolivian government categorically repudiates and condemns the brutal aggression carried out by South Africa. The telex adds that the government reasserts its categorical repudiation of all military actions that seriously violate those international laws which are aimed at safeguarding peaceful coexistence and neighborly relations. It states that Bolivia is opposed to any kind of racial discrimination and that its international policy is based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, independence, and noninterference and the peaceful solution of controversies.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PRC

PY240237 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Fernando Valle has said that the PRC will grant Bolivia the economic and technical aid that was provided by Taiwan in the past. As is known, Bolivia has established relations with the PRC and, therefore, Taiwan has withdrawn its diplomatic representatives and ended its aid to the Bolivian Army. However, according to the defense minister, the PRC will provide assistance to our Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Valle] The PRC will somehow replace the military aid programs previously provided by Taiwan when we maintained relations with it. I reiterate that the PRC has very good intentions, that it will provide military training assistance, and that we expect to reach a series of agreements to receive war materiel and military equipment that are of proven excellent quality.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this mean that there will be technical and economic cooperation?

[Valle] This cooperation envisages these two fields. The technical cooperation will include the exchange of Bolivian and Chinese officers to take general staff courses. It is in this field where we will receive the greatest help from the PRC. [end recording]

Afterward, the minister was questioned about the possible presence of Shining Path groups in Bolivia, to which he replied that there is no such evidence.

[Begin recording] [Valle] Well, this was denounced by General Mercado Jardin, a former Peruvian prime minister, who said that the Shining Path has transferred its operations to Puno Department. We are investigating these charges, and I reiterate that the moment we obtain some concrete, truthful information on this subject, we will so inform the media. However, there is no evidence of such a presence at this moment.

[Reporter] Have dragnet operations been conducted?

[Valle] We know nothing about any operations. [end recording]

REPORT ON LETTER TO SHULTZ, U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT

PY241721 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday received a letter from Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre referring to the restrictions on the computers market. Although Itamaraty did not discuss the contents of the letter, it is known that Abreu Sodre has reasserted the Brazilian Government's determination not to alter Brazil's informatics law.

On 26 May Abreau Sodre will meet here in Brasilia with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who will try to convince Brazilian officials to be more flexible regarding restrictions on the market for micro-computers and mini-computers. According to an Itamaraty Spokesman Minister Rui Noguera, the U.S. deputy secretary of state's visit is just a working visit.

CENTRAL BANK HIRES U.S. LAWYERS FOR FRAUD CASE

PY241716 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The Central Bank has hired the services of a U.S. law firm to find a way to obtain from the Morgan Trust [as heard] the names of Brazilian citizens who were cheated out of $6 million by former Central Bank Director (Antonio de Bauer). The Central Bank disclosed that Brazilian and U.S. financial laws will be carefully studied to find a way to learn the names of the bank account owners.

The Central Bank's foreign affairs director, Carlos Eduardo de Freitas, suggested that bank secrecy could be broken to honor a request by Brazilian courts, the Federal Revenue Office, or the Chamber of Deputies. Carlos Eduardo de Freitas explained that the attempt to find out the names of the Brazilian account owners is an effort to determine whether any fraud was committed which could have caused the flight of dollars from the country's international reserves.

SODRE BIDS FAREWELL TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR

PY230137 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Speaking at a luncheon given at Itamaraty to bid farewell to Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre stated: "Brazil participates in initiatives for a broad discussion on the international economic system, opening a dialogue for the promotion of new forms of cooperation, in defense of our interest, and against protectionist measures. We also want to warn our partners about the seriousness of the current economic-financial situation."

Sodre said that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has studied specific matters related to the foreign debt, employing diplomatic channels to show the need for new methods of dealing with the issue, taking into account all aspects, including the social and economic aspects.

Besides the priority attention paid to the urgent need for a new international economic order, Brazil condemns the arms race and supports the negotiations that may lead to nuclear disarmament. Sodre stated: "We feel that the United States and the Soviet Union have special responsibilities within the disarmament process which must progress through the effective preparation of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, especially at the UN Conference on Disarmament."

ARGENTINA'S SOURROUILLE MAKES UNEXPECTED VISIT

PY230044 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 3

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille unexpectedly travelled to Brasilia yesterday to speak to the Group of 77 developing countries assembled there and discussing Global Commercial Preference Systems (SGPC).

Sourrouille was accompanied by Foreign Trade and Industry Secretary Roberto Lavagna, Undersecretary of Commercial Exchange Guillermo Cambell and Director of Foreign Political Financial Economy Ramon Dabouza.

Speaking at the airport Lavagna said Argentina had agreed to trade with Brazil on a set number of products to make exports reciprocal. The minister did not deny that Sourrouille's team may be discussing with the Brazilians the possibility of their importing Argentine beef which they had previously rejected in favour of the better priced European Common Market meat.

Already in Brazil were Economic Coordination and International Economic Relations Secretary Jorge Romero. Also in Brazil but in the city of Sao Paulo was Undersecretary of Political Economy Jose Luis Machinea who was lecturing on the progress of the Austral Plan.

BISHOPS DECIDE TO EXCOMMUNICATE MARANHAO GOVERNOR

PY240342 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 May 86 p 2

[Text] Sao Luis -- In disagreement with the violent situation in the rural areas and dissatisifed with the manner in which the state government is handling the problem, the 11 bishops of Maranhao decided during a meeting to excommunicate Marnhao Governor Luis Rocha, Public Security Secretary Colonel Silva Junior, and the directors of the Rural Democratic Union [Uniao Democratica Ruralista, UDR], "on account of their slandering declarations and anti-evangelial attitudes." "I am a most devoted Catholic. I make the host I take out of my own wheat, because the wheat mixed with blood of criminal hands cannot be made into God's host," the governor reacted, without explaining who is the criminal.

In a letter of "explanation to the people of God," the bishops state that the mechanisms that are generating violence are being reinforced by the UDR, "which is acting with the state's political and police forces, which in turn justify their actions by charging the Catholic Church with promoting public disturbances in rural areas." The letter also repudiates the declarations made by the governor and the secretary against the church's pastoral task in Maranhao.

The note adds: "Those people must account for the seizure of land, the unpunished murder of peasants, the devastated towns, the arbitrary actions, and the uncountable illegal actions and human rights violations."

The note stresses that the situation "became even more threatening after the appearance of the UDR's, in which ranchers are getting ready to resort to all legal and illegal means to jointly defend private property and their domination over the land and over the rural communities, which they have always used as their electoral strongholds."

Archbishop Denies Report

PY241532 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Sao Luis Archbishop Msgr Paulo Pontes has denied that the church excommunicated Maranahao Governor Luis Rocha. According to the archbishop, reports of that nature are a misinterpretation of a document issued at the end of a bishops meeting in Teresinha. Msgr Paulo Pontes, archbishop of Sao Luis, Maranhao, has said that he did not excommunicate Maranahao Governor Luis Rocha; Joao Ribeiros Silva, public security secretary of Maranhao; and the leaders of the state Democratic Ruralist Union [Uniao Democratica Ruralista], who are accused of opposing land reform and of blaming the church for conflicts between squatters and landowners. The conflicts are beginning to involve organized crime. In a letter to the people of God, 11 bishops of Maranhao repudiated the charges against the church and stated that Governor Luis Rocha, Colonel Joao Ribeiros Silva, and the leaders of the Democratic Ruralist Union have been banned from taking communion.

[Begin Pontes recording] Every sinner who commits a serious crime against the peace or the fraternity of a community is banned from taking communion. [Words indistinct] whoever offends the fraternity, whoever offends the church fraternity, bans himself from taking communion. It was not the church that banned them, it was their slanderous statements and their attitudes against [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BAPTIST MINISTER SHOT TO DEATH IN MARANHAO

PY221531 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Another clergyman has been killed in Maranhao. This time it was Baptist Minister Jose Ignacio da Silva Filho who was murdered in Timo District as a consequence of the struggle for land ownership. The priest died after being shot seven times as he was leaving his home. The murderers have not been identified yet.

UFOS PROMPT GENERAL ALERT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY231814 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portguguese 22 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] On the evening of 19 May the skies of Sao Paulo, Sao Jose dos Campos, and Rio de Janeiro were virtually invaded by some 20 unidentified flying objects, prompting a state of general alert at Air Force bases in charge of defending Brazilian airspace. Four supersonic planes, two Mirages and two F-5s were scrambled to investigate. Even President Jose Sarney was notified. The information was released officially yesterday at the Planalto Palace by Aeronautics Minister Brigadier General Octavio Moreira Lima. General Moreira Lima is expecting to receive today the reports from the Air Force General Staff, the Combined Antiaircraft Defense Center, the Air Traffic Control (CINDACTA) and the pilots who participated in the interception of the UFOs. The Brazilian fighters were up in the air only minutes after the UFOs completely flooded the radar screens. The planes left simultaneously from the bases of Anapolis, 150 km from Brasilia, and Santa Cruz, in Rio de Janeriro, carrying express orders to contact and identify the mysterious objects. According to the report of the aeronautics ministers, however, the pilots saw only highly luminous objects that were flashing various colors. The pilot of one of the F-5 fighter planes flying at supersonic speed was surprised to see six UFOs flying on one side of his plane and seven on the other. The minister himself admitted that the information supplied by the pilots and the land bases "are fantastic" and for the time being, impossible to explain. He said that officially, the whole thing is "an inexplicable phenomonon."

PERU'S WAGNER MEETS PINOCHET, DEL VALLE

PY262234 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner held a meeting which lasted over 45 minutes with President Pinochet in La Moneda Palace. During the meeting, the minister broached various subjects of bilateral interest. In particular, he reported to the president on the recent meeting between military chiefs from the two countries. The subjects of the meeting were made known by Allan Wagner as he left Government Palace.

[Begin recording] It was a very important meeting during which we were able to (?discuss) with President Pinochet subjects of interest to our two countries within the framework of the talks being held with Foreign Minister Del Valle. [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

He was also asked about the situation of the Chilean-Peruvian integration programs. The Peruvian foreign minister replied that work is going on in two areas. One area involved the full execution of the 1929 Lima Treaty and the limitation of arms purchases. The other is to take advantage of this opportunity to install the eighth [number as heard] meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian mixed cooperation commission, which will deal with important questions of common interest in the fields of trade, financing, transport, as well as other areas.

When asked about his talk with President Pinochet regarding the limitation of arms purchases, the Peruvian foreign minister said that it was an exchange of impressions.

[Begin recording] We have exchanged impressions regarding the result of the first meeting of the military chiefs. We will continue the talks with Foreign Minister Del Valle on this subject. I believe we have initiated an interesting process which should be understood as a gradual process over a long time, because undoubtedly it has a regional scope, but we are on the right road. [end recording]

He also said that the Chilean president conveyed to him a very cordial greeting for Peru.

After the meeting, President Pinochet invited the visitor for breakfast at La Moneda Palace. The breakfast was attended by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, the interior minister, the defense minister, the deputy foreign minister, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the foreign policy director, the Chilean ambassador to Peru, Minister Francisco Cuadra, and the minister secretary general of the presidency. The Peruvian ambassador and other officials of the embassy were also present. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has expressed his optimism over the results of the talks he is holding with his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner regarding the implementation of pending questions of the 1929 treaty. The foreign minister made comments before the opening of the seventh meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian mixed commission in the Red Room of the Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Del Valle recording] [Passage indistinct] I can say with all optimism that all the topics will be dealt with, absolutely everything will be discussed. There are few points of disagreement. [Words indistinct] have become very clear, both through the message sent by President Alan Garcia through his foreign minister, and the reply given by His Excellency [President Pinochet]. There is the political will absolutely necessary [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle also said that the building of the railway station at the service of Peru will begin, since the Peruvian Government has approved the plans. Del Valle added that the construction work will also begin to expand customs facilities to service Peruvian trade.

The foreign minister and his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner also inaugurated the meeting of the seventh permanent mixed commission for Chilean-Peruvian integration. Jaime del Valle concluded by saying that a joint statement on the results of this new meeting of the Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers will be released tomorrow.

OFFICIAL ON UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT, U.S. ENVOY

PY241401 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Mario Calderon, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Special Affairs, has expressed confidence that the recent shantytown raids and the presence of military forces in downtown Santiago will not affect Chile's answer to the UN Human Rights Commission. He added that there will be no difficulties as long as these cases can be rationally explained.

Here is Jose Francisco Contreras' report which also refers to U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes' statements about human rights. What did Ambassador Barnes really say?

[Began Contreras recording] U.S. Ambassador Barnes, who met with Foreign Ministry Director General for Foreign Policy Gaston Illanes, stated that the human rights issue is very important for his government, and pointed out that it must be dealt with in a similar way in all countries, without discrimination. He said this in reference to statements by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters.

As you have just said, this matter was also discussed by Foreign Ministry Director for Special Affairs Mario Calderon. Calderon was asked whether the shantytown raids and the presence of military men in downtown Santiago would affect the answer Chile gives to each section of Volio Gimenez' report on human rights. Mario Calderon said that if this subject appears in the report, Chile must refer to it. He added that there will be no problem if these measures can be rationally explained.

Calderon was then asked if the raids and the presence of Armed Forces personnel in the streets could be exaplined rationally. Calderon answered: I hope so. If we can determine that they were obeying court orders, there is no reason for problems.

On the other hand, Ambassador Calderon termed positive Vernon Walters' comment that selective treatment is given to Chile in the field of human rights. In this regard, Calderon recognized that there is no longer any discrimination in the UN General Assembly, and that human rights violations in Chile are treated just like any other topic. He said, however, that there is still discrimination in the UN Human Rights Commission, where the Chilean ase is being analyzed separately from those of other countries. [end recording]

PRESIDENT BETANCUR ADDRESSES NATION ON ELECTION

PA260414 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 26 May 86

[Address to the nation by President Belisario Betancur -- live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening. Fellow countrymen: I am proud and happy to report a victory for all Colombians, a victory for peace and good citizenship that confirms the strength of our institutions and portrays us as one of oldest, most effective, and mature democracies of the American continent.

Today Colombians have written another proud page in our history. A new president, chosen by the popular will, enters it, and thus, the ideas and programs of those who forged this free nation and modeled this wonderful, sovereign state are preserved and brought forward into the future.

I wish to congratulate all of the presidential candidates without exception. I wish to congratulate all of the political parties and all of my fellow countrymen for their exemplary participation in this memorable event.

Every electoral contest needs not only winners, but all those who compete in it. Those who win and those who lose are equally important. The losers also won, because they participated in the overall democratic contest. Fellow countrymen, democracy cannot exist without real options. That is why I congratulate both winners and losers. Without them the success of these exemplary elections would have been impossible.

The outcome is already clear, and it pleases all of us because the very act of voting freely means that we participated and that we have the right to make demands on the government which we contributed actively or passively to elect, voting for or against it. This is the meaning of democratic progress. This is the strong meaning of an unquestionable result that grants the victory to Dr Virgilio Barco Vargas. The country's flag has been placed in good and firm hands.

Everyone deserves the country's appreciation. Aware that their duty to the people is compulsory, the authorities fulfilled to the word the instructions of objectivity they received, ensuring that all of those Colombians who wished to do so could freely exercise their right to vote.

I particularly want to underscore the exemplary behavior of the public servants who followed our instructions of strict objectivity and impartiality to the letter, because the government as such did not have a candidate. The only candidate it had and has is Colombia. The only partiality was and is partiality toward Colombia.

I express appreciation to the Armed Forces. The country is slow to appreciate or fails to fully appreciate the admirable, truly professional mission fulfilled by our officers, warrant officers, troops, policemen, and security agents. Thanks to all of them, the elections were held in peace thoughout the nation's territory. Their dedication and propriety must be commended at this time when the hearts of patriots and those who love peace, freedom, and democracy beat with pride.

I commend the honorable Supreme Court of Justice; the justices who heard all of the citizens' complaints; the Attorney General's office and its district attorneys, who also heard citizens' complaints; appreciation, gratitude, and friendship to the media, the press, radio, and television

They had a valid complaint against our zeal to release only the figures provided by the registrar general of the civil registrar at the national and provincial levels. Together we worked to serve our country better. The members of the press have given a lesson of professionalism, loyalty, responsibility, and patriotism.

Colombians: We have completed another historical cycle with the renewal of the people's will. Tonight I will go with my wife and several of my ministers to greet Dr Virgilio Barco, congratulate him, and hand him a document on the country's situation, particularly on the nation's financial situation. I will offer him the government's full cooperation in the transition stage. This transition will be conscientious, open, and public. We have no mysteries, secrets, or figures to conceal. Everything is on the table-top for examination.

Now, serenity. I will complete my constitutional term on 7 August; not a minute sooner or a minute later. We have the responsibility entrusted to us by you in another happy electoral tournament that took place 4 years ago. What we did reaffirms the consensus that constitutes the concept of a nation and country that transcends the democratic struggle of ideas and the political parties that express them.

Every time a process like the one that ends today concludes, the people, who were its agents -- you -- portray to the world your exercise of sovereignty, express your hopes as a civilized society, confident in its future. Let us all congratulate one another for what we have done to make this presidential election exemplary for its purity, solemnity, cordiality; and let us optimistically open a new horizon for peace, in the hope that Colombia and those who live here will receive the best, because they deserve it by virture of their intelligence, work, and patriotism.

Let us thank God for his constant help in the forcing of our future. Good evening.

LATEST VOTING RESULTS CONFIRM BARCO VICTORY

PA260420 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0405 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The total of votes, according to the latest figures released by the National Civil Registry Office, is 6.402 million votes, of which 3.74 million votes are for Barco and 2.308 million votes are for Gomez Hurtado. In other words, at this time the difference between the two candidates is 1.4 million votes. For his part, Patriotic Union's candidate Jaime Pardo Leal has publicly acknowledged Virgilio Barco's victory.

Gomez Admits Defeat

PA260234 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0218 GMT 26 May 86

[Statement by Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, presidential candidate of the Conservative Party; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The figures released by the Civil Registry show that Virgilio Barco will be the next president of Colombia. I stood as the symbol of the Movement of National Participation. I am proud of this. Our effort has not been in vain. Our campaign focused on the country's problems. Our proposals moved many Colombians. They are apolitical solutions. That is why they will continue to be valid in the future.

I strove to establish a new majority to offer the country new opportunities to develop. This democratic purpose was not granted to me. I come before you because I have always been and will continue to be a fighter. Politics is the center of my life. I will make my presence felt, expressing opinions on the problems faced by my beloved Colombia, which has granted me the greatest honors that can be bestowed upon a citizen.

To all of those who supported me with faith and enthusiasm in this noble democratic struggle I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and my sincerest friendship and solidarity.

Barcos Addresses Nation

PA260350 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0259 GMT 26 May 86

[Address to the nation by President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Barco]...always overcome. [applause] We will immediately initiate the preliminary activities of the coming government by gathering all the necessary information to determine the current state of the nation. In order to fulfill this basic purpose, I appreciate President Belisario Betancur's offer to put at our disposal the official and pertinent registers, plans, and documents. I also invite all the citizens at large, the civic, community, labor, peasants, and employers' organizations to indicate their views on specific aspects of our national life. [applause] This procedure will be carried out with the necessary strictness and order so as to not hinder the current government's tasks and to preserve the autonomy of the coming government and the independence of the current one. [applause]

My task now is to unite the nation. Our aim is to construct a more egalitarian' just, and sound society. I convene all Colombians for this promising task. United, we will effect the change. My message is for all Colombians; it is a message of hope. Thank you very much. [applause]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, after this announcement of victory, what do you mean by your promise of a liberal government for all Colombians?

[Barco] This means that the government we have promised to establish on liberal principles and a liberal platform will be applied to all Colombians with no exception.

[Reporter] Mr President, are the electoral results higher than your most optimistic expectations, or have you always been this optimistic?

[Barco] As I toured the country and saw the enthusiasm of the crowds and the presence of a large number of young people and women, I saw a great possibility of victory and that the party would make a great effort because it has in mind Colombia's reconstruction. This great effort has crystallized in the great, unprecedented victory that the party has attained today.

[Reporter] Mr President, to conclude, I thank you for these preliminary statements. What is your message for the Conservative voters? [music heard in background]

[Barco] I hear someone put music to conservatives. [laughs] I repeat for the Conservative voters what I have been saying all through the campaign. This will be a government program.

This is the program that the Liberal Party has approved. It is a program to put an end to absolute poverty, create jobs, afford security, and improve the standard of living of all Colombians. This program will also be for the good of all Conservatives, without any exception.

Further Barco Remarks

PA270339 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0238 GMT 27 May 86

[Speech by President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas; not date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The splendid democratic event held on Sunday, when the Colombian people overwhelmingly voted for the change I have proposed, has opened a new and promising phase in our republican life. The victory attained on Sunday belongs to the Colombian people; it is a victory for our democracy. With this victory we begin the process of uniting our people in the great cause of building a better Colombia.

I wish to state my gratitude to all those who made this great victory possible: the leaders in my party who generously and loyally accompanied me; all my fellow citizens, women and men, who shared a common ideal, and -- particularly -- the new generations who gave us their support for this campaign in the large cities and small towns. I made a pledge to all of them, and this victory has reasserted the pledge that we will fulfill without hesitation.

I also state my recognition to the Armed Forces for their efficient and patriotic role, which contributed to the normalcy of Sunday's democratic event. The government institutions in charge of the electoral process are also worthy of our recognition for the efficiency and honesty with which they carried out their work.

I offer all my consideration and respect to my adversaries; they will find in me a president for all Colombians.

Our campaign was not that of a candidate; it was the campaign of a party and a cause. Our program is a program that advocates changes; our message is a message full of hope. This message reached all the corners of our great country and received an extraordinary response. We witnessed a strong movement of unity and the rebirth of the Liberal Party, the party that responds to all the people's hopes and will mark a new course to the nation.

I urge all the Liberals, as of this historic moment, to not assume victorious attitudes. We must all exert ourselves with faith and optimism in the great battle for a national reconstruction to benefit all Colmbians. All Colombians spoke quite clearly on Sunday; we will rebuild an economy that generates jobs; we will exert ourselves so that the people may live in peace. This is a historic moment, a landmark in the life of our homeland. We have faced other challenges in the past, and we will face them again with decision and work. We have taken a giant step on the road toward national unity, on the road toward a prosperous, just, and secure future -- which we all hope for and will fill us with pride because of what we are and for our homeland. Allow me to reassert, from the bottom of my heart, my admiration and gratitude to the great majorities and all my fellow citizens. All of them made possible the victory of our Colombian democracy. Thank you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ECHEVERRIA KIDNAPPING

Alfaro Lives Requests Release

PA230445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Quito, 22 May (AFP) -- The subversive Ecuadoran group Alfaro Lives has asked its comrades in the Free Homeland Montoneras to release Enrique Echeverria, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, given that President Leon Febres Cordero "has already been tried by the Ecuadoran people."

A woman, approximately 20 years old, came to the AFP this afternoon and was arrested by agents before leaving the premises, where she had delivered a communique from Alfaro Lives to the local and international news media. The same agents, dressed as civilians, had previously arrested two minors from the Free Homeland Montoneras who were also distributing printed material.

The Alfaro Lives members, who have been operating in Ecuador for more than 3 years, ask the Free Homeland Montoneras to release the president's representative at the Court of Constitutional Guarantees (TGC) because "President Febres Cordero has already been tried by the Ecuadoran people, and the results will be seen in the elections which will be held on 1 June." The Alfaro Lives members also proposed that the National Congress form a commission to mediate between the Free Homeland Montoneras and the TGC to negotiate Echeverria's freedom.

Government Rejects Demands

PA231830 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1731 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by Francisco Sanchez at the Government Ministry in Quito -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza has reiterated that the national government will not yield to the demands of the kidnappers of Dr Enrique Echeverria, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, because this is not in line with the principles established in the Constitution. In the face of the demands of the members of the subversive Free Homeland Montoneras who were located in a house in Calderon, near Quito, and who are demanding a plane or the possibility of political asylum in a friendly country, the minister stressed that those requests are not feasible. He said that the asylum does not depend on Ecuador. Nevertheless, the minister gave guarantees for the lives of the kidnappers and said that they should abide by the laws and accept the respective trials for comitting such an action. The government minister reiterated the position of maintaining the country's social peace. He also said that the guarantees of the law will be given to the kidnappers if they release Echeverria.

President Addresses Nation

PA240345 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 86

[Address to the nation by President Leon Febres Cordero over a national radio and television network -- live]

[Text] Compatriots, for the past hours an act of violence and hatred has moved the Republic: the kidnapping of a distinguished Ecuadorean:

A good man, our representative before the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees; an unblemished citizen, journalist, teacher, and jurist; a man who has not participated in struggles involving passions; a man who shows no attitude that could be described as sectarian; an Ecuadorean with obvious talent and a clean conscience.

Due to the impeccable attitude of the National Police, the place where he is being kept was found. Top organization leaders have maintained contact with the kidnappers and are listening to their demands. Systematically, actions to confront the goverment and destabilize it have been taking place in the country. There has been no hesitation as to the means to carry them out. The reason behind Dr Enrique Echeverria's kidnapping is an example of this, because its objectives are clear: to exert pressure to move the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees to try the constitutional president of the Republic for no reason, and to incite the Ecuadoran people to vote no in the popular consultation.

However, this must not weaken our Ecuadoran spirit at this time when a life we are obliged to save is at stake. We must use all our means and put together all our efforts. The moment being experienced by our country demands a united effort involving all, without exception. The national government is willing to accept all mediation not violationg the principles specified in our constitution and law.

They will not provoke us. We will act with impartiality -- but without violating our juridical principles -- without alienating our present and future in hopes of bringing the useful life of Dr Echeverria back to his home, city, and our fatherland.

It is paradoxical that those who practive violence accuse us of being violent. Ecuadoreans, you can rest assured that the prudence of the government will be as always the characteristic of our action in the face of this difficult situation. There will be no weariness preventing us from being ready to offer our help independently of what the risks might be. We are convinced that the present and future peace and security of the Ecuadoran people depend on the level of responsibility with which we handle this situation.

Thank you, and good evening.

Official Meets With Kidnappers

PA241551 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1250 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Efren Cocios Jaramillo, president of the TCG, has said that all the members of that court are interested in saving Enrique Echeverria Gavilanes' life. He added that it is necessary for the government authorities and the kidnappers to arrive at a solution.

[Begin Cocios recording] A second spokesman asked for a plane and guarantees to leave the country. I replied that this request was beyond the capabilities of the TCG and the president, and that obviously the request was not within my purview. Under thoses circumstances, Echeverria again approached me and told me: Efren, I want you to contact the government minister. He added: After evaluating the situation, we have concluded that the youths who are holding me captive are not common criminals, they are not terrorists -- I am citing Echeverria's words -- this is a typical case of a political crime, because there has been no murder, there have been no injuries, the case does not involve common crimes such as assault, robbery, no ransom has been demanded in the form of money or any other property, and there is a political proposal.

Therefore Efren, in my opinion, this is a political crime that allows the possibility of granting political asylum to the youths, in order to obtain my freedom. This is the formula I am asking you to convey to the president of the Republic... [corrects himself], to the government minister. This was precisely what the court has done after receiving my report: to convey Echeverria's request to the president of the Republic and the government minister at approximately 0500, after a few contacts had been made. Naturally, I told Echeverria that I would convey his message. After two or three conversations, during which Echeverria desperately asked me not to leave the place and to accompany him, for security reasons, and because I was asked to do so by the men themselves, I withdrew from the place where I had been standing with the megaphone to a distance behind the area, to try to talk with the policemen, since it was impossible to contact the government minister from there. In view of the circumstances, I decided to leave with Marco Landazuri to meet with the TCG members. This, gentlemen, is what occurred between approximately 0215 and 0545, when we met with the members of the court, and decided to send this (?telegram).

However, gentlemen, there is no doubt that the Ecuadoran public in general, all the government institutions, as well as many other institutions, such as the National Union of Journalists' Association [Colegio de Periodistas], even the Ecuadoran Episcopal Conference, the Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club, the political parties that have gathered here at the call of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, the Nunciature, some bishops, some prefects and mayors, as well as the media, are earnestly seeking a negotiated solution that will make it possible for this incident to have the outcome and solution we all want. As president of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, and as its representative I add my voice to theirs. Gentlemen, by all means, we must save Echeverria's life. [end recording]

Kidnappers Demand Mediation

PA251608 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] While the national government insists that it will not listen to the kidnappers' request for asylum, they in turn refuse to turn themselves over to the authorities. The intervention of the president of the National Union of Journalists, Dr Asdrubal de la Torre, was not successful. The union leader talked to the kidnappers for an hour, trying to convince them to turn themselves in and that their crime would be viewed as political. He also talked to Dr Echeverria, whom he found to be in good condition. This was the last thing I could do, Dr De la Torre said, regretting that things had come to this point.

At 2220 the wife of the president of the Republic, Eugenia de Febres Cordero, and Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza arrived at the site of the event followed by a line of official vehicles. Their intention was to persuade the abductors to change their position. As a sign of goodwill, Mrs Febres Cordero offered to take one of the members of the subversive group to the [word indistinct], but the reply was negative.

At some point, Robles Plaza put a touch of good humor into the conversation, but the response remained unchanged: The kidnappers demanded that they be allowed to leave the country at any cost. Around midnight it was learned that the kidnappers had asked for the formation of a mediating commission to reach an agreement. It was also learned that there was a young girl inside the house.

Montoneras Release Echeverria

PA260019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Quito, 25 May (AFP) -- A group of subversives of the Free Homeland Montoneras, which kidnapped journalist and attorney Enrique Echeverria last Tuesday, surrendered this afternoon in the township of Calderon, 15 km north of Quito, and at this time are heading for a military garrison, an Ecuadoran Government spokesman confirmed to AFP.

The subversives are going to the Vencedores Military Garrison, some 25 km south of Quito, aboard an escorted police bus, while Echeverria left with the mediating commission. "His condition is good," and they are also going to the same military garrison where an act will be signed.

The Montoneras were discovered in a farm house on Thursday night (local time) and were surrounded by the police.

They surrendered after they received assurances that the national government and the Court of Constitutional Guarantees will ensure the physical safety of the Montoneras and their fair trial.

This condition was endorsed a few hours before by President Leon Febres Cordero on the condition that they surrender peacefully.

OPPOSITION LEADER LAINO TO SEEK U.S. SUPPORT

PY231736 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Washington, 22 May (AFP) -- Domingo Laino, Paraguayan political leader living in exile, stated here today that he hopes to convince U.S. authorities that President Stroessner's permanence in power is bad for the entire world, especially for democracy. Laino arrived in Washington today to meet with high-ranking State Department officials and political and religious leaders, as well as to visit the headquarters of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH), within the framework of a tour through various U.S. cities.

During a press conference Laino expressed hope that his meetings will contribute to increasing international pressure so that the Paraguayan regime will allow him to return to his country. Laino, vice president of the the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), currently is the only Paraguayan citizen not allowed into his country, after Storessner's government lifted the ban on author Augusto Roa Bastos and Christian Democratic leader Luis Alfonso Resk about 1 month ago.

Regarding the climate of social unrest in Paraguay, Laino said that the dictatorship is becoming weak as a consequence of the leaders' age, and the new democracies that surround it, as well as the economic crisis, corruption, and now, U.S. disapproval. The United States believes that Stroessner, who is 73 years old and has remained in power for 32 years, is one of the four remaining dictators in the hemisphere along with Fidel Castro in Cuba, Augusto Pinochet in Chile, and Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua.

This, plus the fact that U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay Clyde Taylor has maintained permanent contact with opposition politicians has clouded relations between Asuncion and Washington.

Laino said that many opportunists are appearing in Paraguay seeking to accommodate themselves in view of Stroessner's eventual exit, but he warned that it is difficult to predict what will happen in his country because Stroessner seems to enjoy good health and is quite capable of securing an eighth 5-year term in office during elections scheduled for 1988.

Regarding his desire to return to Paraguay, Laino said that no Paraguayan law provides for the ban against his return to the country, not even under regulations of the state of siege, which has been in force uninterrupted for the past 32 years. On three occasions the Paraguayan authorities prevented him from leaving aircraft that had brought him to Asuncion and, on a fourth occasion, they prevented him from passing through customs at Clorinda, on the border between Paraguay and Argentina.

FRG AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS STEUER'S DEPARTURE

PY231417 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 p 5

[Text] In response to a question by the press, FRG Ambassador to Paraguay Conrad Gracher yesterday stated that relations between Paraguay and the FRG are excellent. He said: "I see no reason why these relations should change." He added that his government's development policy "is not a short-term policy." Regarding Press Attache Armin Steuer, who recently returned to his country, Gracher stated that his departure fully complies with routine procedures, because Steuer had already completed his 3-year tour in Paraguay. Armin Steuer left the country with a contracted debt that was not paid, according to a paid advertisement published recently.

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES CITE RADIO NANDUTI ATTACKERS

PY240225 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 p 11

[Text] Radical Liberal Party Deputy Blas Manuel Mangabeira tonight denounced in the Chamber of Deputies "those who have participated in the attack on freedom of the press in our country." He was referring to the attack on Radio Nanduti. In this regard, the deputy stated: "I want to cite some of the names of these political criminals: Manuel Modesto Esquivel, Mario Pastor Almada, Lorenzo J. Romero, Carlos Ruiz Sominguez, Carlos Guillermo Chilavert, Carlos Sosa, Maximo Ozuna, Lidio Dominquez, and others, whose names will be written in the black book of the fatherland's history.

In a lengthy speech last night, Mangabeira also questioned the police repression and the work of the executive branch and of the Interior Minister, "who have violated Article 76 [on the state of siege] of the nation's Constitution, which guarantees the right to petition the authorities, the right of association for legal purposes, and the right for peaceful meetings."

Among the opposition deputies, Carlos Baranda and Percio Franco also spoke. Franco criticized the little respect the police and parapolice troops pay to congressional immunity, citing the attacks he suffered during the latest events. He said that the whole judicial branch has been made tabula rasa "by one single person who has practically assumed all government functions.

Among the Colorado Party deputies, the first to speak was Dr Martin Chiola, who said that from the very moment of its foundation the Colorado Party has "loved democracy, respected freedom, and sought and found social justice. In this way, our political association and ruling party has achieved and consolidated full democracy in our country throughout its entire history since 1954." Chiola added: "We must return to the past to fully understand the Colorado Party government's action in the quest and consolidation of the social peace and the social tranquillity we are enjoying today. It was the Colorado Party as a ruling party, wih its leader, President Stroessner, that sought the path to social peace and order." He went on to say that since then there has been a national dialogue in the country. Chiola added that errors can be admitted, "because this is not a government of gods, but of men. However, we also believe that within the laws and the constitution, and the legal and legitimate dialogue, we Paraguayans will be able to find the solutions to our quarrels and errors."

Deputy Vicente Battaglia Doldan referred to the recent problems of the Hospital de Clinicas. Closing the list of speakers, Colorado Party representative Genaro Espinola Farina referred to the recent events by saying: "The agitators and provokers left their cubbyholes to instigate certain student sectors to raise alleged union concerns and to disrupt public order." He added that Article 76 of the Constitution has not been completely read by the opposition legislators, "which has always been the case with the press." Afterward, he read that article of the Constitution.

It is appropriate to mention that yesterday several draft bills were submitted to Congress granting pensions to several persons, as well as draft bill on fees charged by notaries public. A draft resolution was also presented asking the executive branch to report on the detainees at police headquarters. This was presented by the Radical deputies, and the petition was passed to the committee for Petitions and Powers.

COLORADO PRECINCT LEADER ON NEED FOR CHANGES

PY232113 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 22 May 86 p 10

[Interview with Luis A. Becker, leader of the Ypacarai Colorado Party precinct, at his home in Ypacarai by unidentified reporter; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In your opinion, has the Colorado Party, in its capacity as governing party, strayed from the basic Colorado Party doctrine?

[Becker] The principles and programs of the Colorado Party, which is made up of a group of free men who, as such, should seek the harmonious coexistence of the people, are not being complied with.

[Question] Does this imply the need for changes in the party leadership in order to revive the democratic tradition to which you referred to?

[Becker] Everything must be changed...

[Question] Specifically, a change in the party leadership?

[Becker] That's right. We must regain the Colorado Party's internal liberty and achieve the full democratization of the country.

[Question] Will this change be possible with those who currently administer or hold the party's political power?

[Becker] This rectification will not come with President Stroessner. It will be carried out by honest men who abide by principles, are sincere, and are identified with Colorado Party ideology and doctrine through words and actions and not through mere lyrical expressions.

[Question] Are there any sincere men in the party leadership, or have they all been set aside?

[Becker] There are men of that sort within the Colorado Party...

[Question] Why do they not correct what is wrong?

[Becker] The problem is that they are prevented from doing so.

[Question] Is there no margin for action to achieve that objective?

[Becker] The truth is that there is no margin left. This is what is being sought and will continue to be sought.

[Question] The division then, does not lie between the "traditionalists" and the "militants" but rather between the "upstarts" and those "whc abide by principles"?

[Becker] I do not think there are any divisions within the Colorado Party, because for this there must be a difference of ideologies. The problem within the Colorado Party is that some upstarts, profiteers, and opportunists have seized some key posts in public administration, and this goes against the essence and decency of the Colorado Party.

[Question] Mr Deputy, what do you think about the measures recently taken by the medical students and employees of the Hospital de Clinicas? Do you think that it was a movement against the government or do you consider the demands fair within framework of democracy?

[Becker] I believe that the demands made by the Hospital de Clinicas were fair. I think that the government should attend to the demands and pay the salaries established by law. If those salaries are not enough, they should be increased so that the workers and professionals, in this case, may live decently. This is why I consider their demands to be fair. The Colorado Party, as a popular party, should be the champion of unrest and should solve the basic problems of subsistence and well-being. It should not repress acts designed to defend the peoples' rights, and it should not repress political demonstrations because, by doing so, it undermines human dignity and the decency of authentic Coloradism. As a Paraguayan citizen or Colorado Party representative in Congress, I cannot approve any criminal act, no matter who perpetrates it. The Colorado Party has historical background. We have always struggled and will continue to struggle with decency and respect for our fellow men. The party has no right to repress anybody and it is not repressing anybody.

[Question] If the party is not repressing anyone, then certain acts of violence are personal doings, or are they being carried out by some fellow partisan in power?

[Becker] The police are abusing their power. These acts of violence go against the principles of the Colorado Party. No responsible, fair, conscious Colorado Party member would approve these acts...

[Question] What is your attitude on this?

[Becker] Well, we Colorado Party members must adopt an attitude. It is something that concerns us and we must suggest some positive solutions to the problem. Above all, we must seek a harmonious coexistence for our society. One cannot coexist peacefully by force of truncheons.

[Question] Have you voiced your concern to the party authorities?

[Becker] Yes I have.

[Question] But not all Colorado congressmen think the same way you do.

[Becker] I think all my fellow congressmen have the same concerns. It is just a question of talking to them.

[Question] The important thing is that some of them have approved police actions for example.

[Becker] Well, that is a very personal matter....

COLORADO PARTY SUSPENDS PRECINCT MEETING

PY241921 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] The Colorado Party Executive Board, through its President Juan Ramon Chaves, has decided to suspend a meeting scheduled by the Ypacarai Colorado Party precinct for 28 May. This issue was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the party's political committee.

At the end of the meeting, Colorado Party Vice President Sabino Augusto Montanago, who served as the committee's spokesman informed the media of the committee's decisions. Regarding the meeting in Ypacarai, Monanaro said that President Chaves had already informed Deputy Luis Becker, chairman of that precinct, of the decision.

When the media asked Montanaro about recent statements by Becker harshly criticizing the government and party leaders, he said: "The political committee discussed several subjects, we even discussed the 100th anniversary of the foundation of our party, and we instructed Becker to appoint special work commissions to receive instructions from the Executive Board president and members during the next few days. The appointment of these commissions will allow an appropriate celebration of our party's 100th anniversary.

Regarding Deputy Becker's statements, Montanaro added that the president of the party's Executive Board, unanimously supported by the political commission, "has informed Mr Becker, chairman of the Yapacarai Party Precinct, that the meeting he has summoned has been suspended by decision of the party for having overstepped his authority as chairman of the Executive Board's auxiliary organ." Asked why the Ypacarai meeting on 28 May had been suspended, Montanaro explained: "Because of the need for auxiliary organs of the party to develop within the framework of party statutes, discipline, and order."

Asked if Colorado Party precincts are allowed to hold meetings independently, the vice president categorically stated "that a meeting like the one being organized by the Ypacarai precinct cannot be held without authorization from the party's Executive Board."

He added that the meeting "cannot and will not be held."

Asked his opinion of the comments by Deputy Becker that the meeting planned in Ypacarai summoned the true Colorado partisans to discuss the problems the party is facing, such as possible division, Montanaro stated: "First, I categorically deny any division within the party. That one precinct or precinct chairman should claim authority to summon a meeting or say who is authentic and who is not authentic is totally unacceptable within the party." Montanaro said: "The party is well aware who its leaders are and the executive branch is not concerned, because the members of the Executive Board, which is headed by Juan Ramon Cnaves, are worthy party members who struggle for the party, and the precincts are not going to determine who is authentic and who is not."

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE WANTS TO MEET RULING PARTY

PY230249 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 May 86 p 11

[Text] The secretary general of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference [CEP], MSGR Jorge Livieres Banks, has sent an official note to the Colorado Party Executive Board asking for a meeting with its representatives to discuss the national dialogue issue. The note, which is signed by Msgr Livieres Banks was delivered to Executive Board President Juan Ramon Chaves on 9 May. In the note Msgr Livieres Banks states the CEP's desire to meet with the Executive Board to discuss the CEP's objectives for the national dialogue.

The note, which is now in the possession of the Colorado Party Executive Board, will be studied this afternoon by the political committee of the ruling party, which will decide on the matter.

In his note Livieres Banks stated that those responsible for developing the national dialogue, Bishops Oscar Enrique Paez Garcete, Felipe Santiago Benitez and himself, requested this preparatory meeting, "which does not imply a commitment in itself, although we have faith in the experience and the personal and overall democratic judgment of this almost century-old party, which has given birth to many leaders of outstanding civic quality.

Msgr Livieres Banks also said in his note to Chaves that the purpose of the meeting was to "coordinate and develop a system that would make possible a rapprochement and understanding among all those who believe in representative democracy."

CITIZENS' ADVERTISEMENT ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

PY231800 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Paid advertisement: "To the National and International Public"]

[Text] Alarmed by the systematic persecution Radio Nanduti is experiencing and alert to unconfirmed rumors of the imminent closure of this radio station, the undersigned, citizens and representatives of social, cultural, political, and labor union organizations, considering that the access to information and the freedom of expression are basic rights that deserve to be strongly defended:

Charge that these events are part of a plan to intimidate the citizenry, designed to protect further greater violations of basic rights by blocking all the information media; urge the people to actively express solidarity with the defense of the right to information; urge the international democratic organizations to join this campaign for the freedom of information in our country; demand the immediate cessation of the harassment and persecution of Radio Nanduti and other sectors of the media; hold the government responsible for the lack of guarantees, which allows these incidents to take place.

Asuncion, 18 May 1986

[1,194 signatures]

POLICE RELEASE DR FILIZZOLA AFTER 21 DAYS

PY241906 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 May 86 p 7

[Excerpts] Physician Carlos Filizzola was released at 2155 last night after being held by police for 21 days. On 2 May Filizzola had been summoned "for a chat" with police officer Domingo Galeano, head of Police station No 1. On that ocassion Filizzola was arrested and sent to the Investigations Department, where he remained for several days. As a consequence of a writ of habeas corpus filed in his favor, he was transferred to the Security Guard premises while the police informed the Supreme Court of Justice that Carlos Filizzola was being held under Article No 79 of the Constitution, and that he was at the Executive Branch's disposal.

Shortly after being released, the young physician went to the Hospital de Clinicas, where he was received by physicians, nurses, hospital employees, and medical students who were attending a cultural meeting. Last night's meeting was marked by excitement, tears, and embraces.

SHINING PATH MURDERS GOVERNOR OF ASILLO

PA260445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- Guerrillas of the Shining Path organization murdered the governor of the Peruvian community of Asillo today, destroying with explosives a total of five vehicles in two attacks staged in that area within the past 24 hours, the Civil Guard has reported. Today's attack took place on the highway between Asillo and Azangaro, where nine hooded men led by two young women intercepted three trucks of the government's Popular Cooperation Office. Some 30 peasants who were doing voluntary work in nearby farming communities were forced out of the vehicles and one of the women shot Asillo Governor Lucio Macedo in the head, witnesses of the Shining Path action said. Then they proceeded to place dynamite charges inside the vehicles and set them off, totally destroying these and then fleeing shouting slogans in favor of the armed struggle in that region in the province of Azangaro, Puno Department, approximately 1,300 km southeast of Lima. The police said that Saturday night going on Sunday the same group presumably intercepted a government vehicle and a passenger bus on the road between Azangaro and Juliaca. The passengers and drivers were forced out of the vehicles and the two were also blown to pieces, the report adds.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER TWO LIMA RADIO STATIONS

PY241202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2356 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Lima 23 May (EFE) -- Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] today took over two Lima radio stations, overpowered their employees, and transmitted a subversive proclamation. Two MRTA terrorists armed with guns entered Radio Oriente in downtown Lima, locked the employees in the bathroom, and transmitted a subversive message recorded on a cassette. About five other MRTA terrorists also armed with guns carried out the same operation at Radio El Sol in downtown Lima. The employees of the two radio stations were not harmed in either case.

TERRORISTS USE PASSES TO ENTER CONGRESS

PY270146 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] This week the Shining Path was going to commemorate its sixth anniversary of violence, but the police were on its tracks and were able to thwart subversive preparations. A large quantity of subversive materials have been seized and several Shining Path and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement terrorists have been arrested. With the help of shantytown residents the police also found eight alleged terrorists who had managed to infiltrate the congressional building by displaying credentials issued by Senator Genaro Ledesma [of the United Left].

SHINING PATH TERRORISTS MURDER CAMPESINOS

PY270300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- A column of the Maoist Shining Path made a surprise attack against the tectec campesino community, located in Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department, where it slit the throats of three campesinos, including a woman, and sacked and burned their homes, according to a report released today by the Peruvian authorities.

Approximately 100 terrorists, divided into 2 heavily armed groups, attacked the community, 190 km north of Huanta, during the night of 22 May and after murdering the Campesinos sacked and burned homes, according to a witness, who reported the attack to the Huanta police. The attackers also took cattle and other farm animals with them when they fled toward the Andean foothills. The Huanta military garrison yesterday ordered a military patrol to pursue the subversives. Eight alleged terrorists were arrested on 24 May when they were caught prowling around the neighborhood where Congress is located. The eight persons, whose names were not released, have been placed at the disposal of the Antiterrorist Directorate (DIRCOTE), which will carry out a thorough investigation.

APRA SECRETARY ATTACKED, ASSISTANTS KILLED

PY270323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0007 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Lima, 26 May (EFE) -- Alberto Kitasono, secretary for organization of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA, escaped unhurt from an attack staged today. His wife, who was with him at the time of the attack, was also uninjured. However, three of his assistants were killed. Four individuals armed with submachine guns and explosives attacked Kitasono's group as it was leaving his residence early this afternoon. Kitasono's three assistants were machine-gunned to death but Kitasono managed to save himself by taking the weapon away from one of the women in the attacking commando group. The woman in question was Judith Galvan who was later turned over to the police. According to eyewitnesses, the commando group was made up of two men and two women dressed in school uniforms.

Because of the nature of the attack, police sources believe that the Shining Path organization, which does not usually claim credit for its actions, is responsible. This is the first attack on an AFPR leader of national standing, and the most significant one since the assassination of Vice Admiral Ponce Cannessa 3 weeks ago.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST BRAZIL

PY241636 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister Hubert Wieland has criticized the U.S. Government's announcement that it will adopt measures against Brazil because it has decided to close its market to the U.S.-made computers. Wieland made these comments before leaving for New York heading a Peruvian delegation to the UN extraordinary assembly summoned to discuss the serious economic situation in Africa.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] It has been disclosed that the U.S. Government is studying measures to sanction Brazil for its decision not to acquire U.S.-made computers. What can you say about this?

[Wieland] I have read in the media that the U.S. Government is studying the possibility of adopting economic reprisals against Brazil because that country has decided not to open its market to U.S. computers. According to the media, the United States has allegedly threatened not to allow Brazilian-made shoes, iron ore, and other products into its market. Undoubtedly, these U.S. measures violate the norms that regulate economic relations.

[Reporter] Does this call for Latin American unity in order to confront the protectionist measures and biased monetary policies?

[Wieland] Undoubtedly. The Latin American countries are faced with protectionist measures and must join together and strengthen their unity. They must jointly tackle this problem.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. DELEGATION CALLED 'PROVOCATION'

PA221532 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Text] Four well-known agents or spies on Senator Jesse Helms' payroll arrived in our country last night on a visit that is clearly a provocation against Panamanian democratic institutions.

They are individuals who in the United States are known to love war and who are considered enemies of peace, including David Sullivan, who is called the "Mad Dog" [preceding words in English followed by Spanish translation] by the U.S. media. Sullivan is a retired Army colonel who is permanently calling for U.S. intervention in latin American countries. Another is Ms Deborah Moss, who is Senator Helms' "ears," but who acts as an "aide." There is also Lieutenant Colonel Murray, an active duty military officer who is constantly urging U.S. youths to go to foreign shores to preserve the "American dream" and who has not hidden his hatred for Panama. Finally, there is a Sam Ballenger, assistant to another congressman [as published]: Paul Laxalt, an ultrarightist.

The clearest and most tangible indication of the provocative attitude of the ultrarightest Yankee delegation can be seen in their working agenda: They will meet with representatives of the U.S. Southern Command, as they are here to "investigate" the status of that command post; at the same time, they are there to carry out meetings with opposition leaders who are well-known for their seditious activities.

However, CRITICA has learned that the real motive that has brought Senator Helms' delegation here is to gather information adverse to Panama's struggle to have the Torrijos-Carter Canal Treaties honored, particularly with respect to the turning over of the Panama Canal, Panama's total, definitive, and irreversible jurisdiction and sovereignty, as well as its total control over the inter-oceanic canal.

Another aspect in the mission of Helms' four agents or spies is to learn of the progress made by the "Contadora Group" in its peace process in Central America, given that Senator Helms is a declared enemy of the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

In addition, the same group of U.S. ultrarightists will analyze the problems of the Nicaraguan contras, as they want to know "what the real needs are" of that paramilitary group.

C.A. LEADERS GATHER FOR ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

Cerezo, Arias, Azcona Comment

PA242032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Esquipulas (Guatemala), [no date as received] (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central American parliament will be an instrument to support the Contadora Group but will not replace it, three area presidents who arrived in this southern Guatemala city for a 2-day summit have said. The Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rican presidents arrived in Esquipulas, 222 km west of the capital, between 1030 and 1130 this morning, in Israeli-made Arava aircraft. The heads of state of Nicaragua and El Salvador arrived by car from the capital.

"The sole fact that the Central Americans are meeting without the presence of other countries is a step forward in the forging of our own future," host President Vinicio Cerezo said upon exiting the airplane. The presidential summit, Cerezo said, intends "to establish a permanent instrument of peace" to support the "structural" nature of the Contadora Group.

Contadora, made up of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, has acted as mediator between the Central American countries since 1983 to help them reach a regional peace solution, but its efforts have increasingly clashed with the polarization that exists between Nicaragua and the other countries.

"There is a point of agreement that we all share," Cerezo said: "All of our peoples want to make Central America's voice more important in the forging of its future." "The Central American parliament will never be a replacement for a Latin American instrument," the Guatemalan president said. Cerezo acknowledged that there are "differences of interpretation" on the document that will be signed at the end of the 2-day meeting. These differences were made known by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias who does not agree with the Esquipulas Declaration saying that it counted on the participation of "democratically elected" chiefs of state. Arias was clearly alluding to Nicaragua.

In stepping out of the plane that brought him here Oscar Arias said: "Costa Rica does not believe that all the (Central American) presidents were elected democratically." Daniel Ortega was elected president of Nicaragua in the November 1984 presidential elections, criticized by the local Nicaraguan opposition which did not participate because of limitations imposed on public liberties.

Oscar Arias said that he was going to propose a modification of the document because "it is not necessary" to point out how the chiefs of state of the region were elected. He said that "the possibility of speaking frankly is more important" than the signing of any final document. Arias said he is "very happy and optimistic" about this meeting. He noted: "For the past 150 years, Central America's dream has been to have a regional parliament." He added: "Contadora and a Central American parliament do not exclude each other."

Jose Azcona Hoyo, president of Honduras, has declared that he was coming here with "a broad and open mind" and noted that "it is important" to create a regional legislative forum.

It was not possible to obtain a statement from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega or from Salvadoran chief of state Jose Napoleon Duarte because they came by car and immediately went to the monastery of Esquipulas' Black Christ Basilica, where the presidents will stay and hold meetings. In addition to the Central American parliament, the chiefs of state will discuss the work of Contadora, mechanisms to revitalize regional commerce, and the means for facing the region's foreign debt of approximately $17 billion.

Cerezo Interview

PA242121 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2045 GMT 24 May 86

[Interview with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo by Ana Julieta Cardenas in Esquipulas; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Cardenas] What can we Central Americans expect from the summit in Esquipulas?

[Cerezo] A firm step toward the creation of an institution, of an instrument that will allow us to engage in dialogue and seek peace in Central America.

[Cardenas] Do you feel that all of the Central American heads of state have the political will to seek peace through dialogue?

[Cerezo] The political will to seek peace exists on our part. We will get a confirmation of the attitude of the other presidents at the Esquipulas meeting.

[Cardenas] Would you [word indistinct] that Nicaragua really has the will to seek peace through dialogue?

[Cerezo] I do not wish to adopt a prejudiced attitude in that regard. I hope they will understand that the only possibility of maintaining peace in Central America is to seek agreements and to respect all of the countries.

[Cardenas] What would the operation of a Central American parliament mean to the area?

[Cerezo] A very important step toward Central America's unification and toward the creation of a real political instrument for the resolution of problems.

[Cardenas] What is the significance for Guatemala of being the site of the presidential summit?

[Cerezo] It means that we are again assuming the international leadership that corresponds to Guatemala and the position that corresponds to us within the group of nations in the region.

Cerezo Delivers Opening Speech

PA242210 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2123 GMT 24 May 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo opening the summit of Central American presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala on 24 May 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] Central American leaders, dear national and international journalists, dear people of Esquipulas, dear people of Guatemala:

This day we initiate [words indistinct]. For the first time the five Central American presidents meet to talk and to exchange points of view on common problems. And we meet with a disposition to talk and to face the role we have in representing the people we represent. Our true intention is to talk as a first step on a long road to make true an old Central American dream: the unification of all the Central American countries in a great federation of sister republics that want to contribute to the building of their own future. With this meeting we do not pretend to eliminate the historic process we are going through. We want to take a first step in the search for the resolution of problems that are strictly our repsonsibility to resolve.

With this meeting we want to acknowledge the concern that the world and other Latin America countries have shown for the problems that our nations have endured. We do not want to substitute for that effort. We want to contriute to it. We do not want to be a substitute for any institution acting with good will. We want to contribute, with our decisions and our good will, to the efforts being made in Latin America in the search for peace. We still do not know what will be the specific result of this meeting, but we are sure that the very fact that we are meeting to openly and honestly discuss our problems represents a big first step, that shows the world that the presidents of Central America have the will to seek solutions for our conflicts and differences through dialogue and peace and not through confrontations and war.

The Central American people have already suffered too much from war and polarization. We definitely reject -- and this has been stated at the meeting that preceded this one -- becoming a battlefield for resolving the differences of other countries of the world. What we want to do at this meeting is to discuss how we are going to satisfy the need for peace, concord, solidarity, and social justice of all the Central American countries. Thank you for accepting this invitation. Greetings to all the people of the world. Our deepest desire is to contribute with this meeting to peace, justice, and democracy. Thank you.

Arias-Ortega Friction

PA252052 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The tension between Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and Nicaraguan Chief of State Denial Ortega has increased in Esquipulas. Neither of the two presidents spoke to the other yesterday. The orginial text of the Esquipulas document has changed. Guatemala awarded the Central American presidents who arrived for the Esquipulas summit an authentic fiesta atmosphere, but while the president of Costa Rica was around to greet the people, the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, was hardly seen. Neither of the two presidents spoke to, or even looked at, the other during a protocol ceremony, clear evidence of the conflict that exists between the two.

In a brief statement, Daniel Ortega said that no one can argue that he was not elected by the majority of the Nicaraguan people, something that was questioned by Arias Sanchez while discussing the document that the presidents are expected to sign. At the Esquipulas presidents meeting Costa Rica was able to change the text of the document. The document included the following statement: We, the Central American presidents elected in free elections.... Now the document will simply read: We, the Central American presidents.... This has been the core of the Arias-Ortega conflict. The Nicaraguan president was visibly bothered by this objection from President Arias Sanchez.

Meanwhile, the host president, Vinicio Cerezo, said in opening the meeting that the objective of the summit is to defeat the wishes some have to turn the dialogue and hopes for peace into a battlefield.

No Conclusions Reached

PA251620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1520 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Esquipulas, Guatemala, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The presidents of Central America will close today the 2-day summit they have been holding in this eastern Guatemalan City. After the first round of talks yesterday, no conclusion had been reached.

During a dinner with his regional colleagues around midnight last night, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said: "So far all we have done is discuss the subjects, but we have not reached a conclusion." Cerezo -- the host of the summit -- said that the dialogue among the Central American chiefs of state has been "open and sincere, in a way that had not occurred in many years."

The presidents of Central America met to discuss the creation of a Cental American parliament and the peace negotiations being promoted by the Contadora Group and to study forms to reactivate commercial relations. The Guatemalan chief of state said that there are no practical differences regarding the creation of the parliament. He said that today the participants will discuss the position of each country toward the 6 June deadline set by the Conadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) for concluding the regional peace treaty that has been in the process of being drafted for over 3 years. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has said that 6 June is "a sacred date." He has noted: "Latin America would be greatly disappointed if the act is not signed on 6 June."

The Contadora negotiations are pending on the parties reaching an agreement on the chapter dealing with international military maneuvers and the reduction of the arms buildup. On this there are two radically different positions, on one side the one being held by Nicaragua alone, and on the other that of the rest of the Central American nations. It is expected that the 2-day summit will conclude early this afternoon.

The presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Daniel Ortega and Oscar Arias Sanchez, respectively, have called for separate news conferences. It is possible that the other chiefs of state will do the same.

Cerezo Reads Joint Statement

PA252206 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1957 GMT 25 May 86

[Statement by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo at the closure of the Esquipulas sulmmit -- live]

[Text] Good afternoon, gentlemen. With the respect that a holy place deserves, I will take this opportunity to inform you that after a lengthy analysis of the various topics that reflect the concern of the Central American countries and peoples, we have signed... [corrects himself] or agreed on, I am sorry, a joint declaration by the Central American presidents which will be signed in the presence of the national and international press today, and also in the presence of our special guests.

The presidents have asked me to inform you about several important things. First of all, this has been a highly rich experience, in which there has been frankness, willingness to talk, and willingness to conduct an in-depth analysis of the problems that have been affecting us. During the course of these discussions, we have found some differences or discrepancies on fundamental problems, but that there are also points in which we concur, and on which we agree to a certain degree on the main issues: the quest for peace, the need for dialogue, the need to strengthen democratic and pluralist processes in order to consolidate the possibility of a nonviolent process for resolving our problems, and to create the conditions for our peoples' political, economic, and social development.

We also agreed on the need to sign the Contadora Group's agreement. However, it will be necessary to resolve beforehand some problems, such as the need to reach an agreement on the subject of weapons, and the verification and control of the compliance with the agreements. Each one of those details are contained in the declaration I will read today on behalf of the presidents. In addition, we agreed on the convenience of joint efforts to promote and create a Central American parliament within the time frame and formulas established in the declaration.

Therefore, I will now proceed to read the contents of the declaration, which will be distributed to the press afterwards, duly signed by the presidents. However, since the declaration has just been signed, the copies will be delivered to the press in approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour. The document reads as follows:

The Central American presidents who met in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 24 and 25 May 1986, hereby state that they have had a productive meeting because of the sincerity with which the Central American problems were discussed. During the meetings the points of agreement and the differences that persist in connection with the concept of life and the structure of power in pluralist democracies have been examined. They agreed that the best political instrument that Central America has now to reach peace and democracy and reduce the tensions that have arisen in the countries isthe Contadora process, created through the effort of various Latin American countries and recognized by the international community. They agreed to continue the dialogue on these topics and others that have not been addressed at this time.

In consequence, they declare:

1. Their decision to give formal structure to the presidents meeting as a necessary and adequate forum to examine the most urgent problems that arise in the area with regard to peace and regional development and to seek appropriate solutions to them.

In this context they express their deep appreciation to the international community for the various efforts undertaken to help resolve the grave problems we face, while they reaffirm their confidence that they will be able to continue counting on them for their valuable support.

2. Their desire to sign the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America, assuming full compliance with the totality of commitments and procedures therein.

3. Their realization that there are aspects that are yet to be resolved, including military maneuvers, arms control, and verification of the compliance with the agreements. However, in this dialogue of heads of state of sister nations it has been found that the various proposals submitted by the countries are sufficiently fruitful -- because of their realism -- to permit the signing of the document.

3. [number as heard] We see the need to generate and complement efforts of understanding and cooperation through institutional mechanisms that will allow the strengthening of dialogue, joint development, democracy, and pluralism as the key elements for peace in the area and for the integration of Central America.

Therefore, they agree to create the Central American parliament. Its members will be elected freely by universal, direct suffrage, in which the principle of participative political pluralism will be respected. To this end, the vice presidents by consensus will propose to their respective governments within a period of 30 days the creation of a commission to establish the Central American parliament. The commission will be in charge of drafting the charter of said parliament within a period of no longer than 90 days after its creation.

4. Peace in Central America can only be the product of a genuine participative, pluralist democratic process that implies the promotion of social justice, respect for human rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, and the right of all nations to freely and without foreign intervention of any kind determine their political, economic, and social systems, understanding this determination as the product of the people's free will.

5. Their desire to examine, update, and reactivate the processes for economic and social integration of the area for the better utilization of the development potential to benefit their peoples and to be able to face better the serious problems caused by the crisis plaguing them.

Likewise, the intention to promote and advance joint positions to address the common economic problems, including the foreign debt, deteriorating exchange rates, and the transfer of technologies adequate to the needs of the area. Also, they express their decision to institutionally and financially consolidate the Central American integration agencies and promote regional agreements and actions that will give these agencies and the region in general treatment congruent with its needs and peculiarities.

They thank President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, the Guatemalan Government, and its noble people for thier great visionary initiative of this presidential summit and the important accomplishments obtained to benefit peace and democracy in the region.

They appreciate the hospitality and fine treatment afforded them and their delegations, wishing success to President Cerezo and his administration and well-being and progress for the sister people of Guatemala and the hospitable city of Esquipulas, Central American symbol of faith, unity, and peace.

This declaration was signed in Esquipulas, Republic of Guatemala, on 25 May 1986. The signatures of the Central American presidents follow.

Ortega News Conference

PA252343 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2213 GMT 25 May 86

[Report on news conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra with unidentified reporters in Esquipulas, Guatemala, date not given, by Conrado Monroy]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Ortega, in progress] ...had been an opportunity for the first time [words indistinct] for Central Americans to meet and discuss our problems profoundly and seriously.

[Question] Mr President, [words indistinct] what is your opinion on the position assumed by [Costa Rican President] Oscar Arias regarding the elimination of a phrase the presidents freely elected by the stating that... [changes thought] in other words, that the phrase people's will should be eliminated?

[Ortega] Well, I think that it is a reality that there have been elections in Central American countries and the people have participated in those elections. We have (?expressed) our viewpoint in this respect. We (?defend) the principle of self-determination regarding the way in which each country implements democracy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of the act on 6 June?

[Ortega] Well, we have said that we are willing to sign the act. However, we must reach an agreement on the pending points.

[Question] What are the possibilities of a direct invasion of U.S. troops in your country?

[Ortega] I think that this meeting has shown the desire for peace in Central American countries, and that this should be taken into consideration by the U.S. Government, which insists in attacking Nicaragua and has even said that if Nicaragua signs the peace act, it will be necessary to invade Nicaragua. [end recording]

[Monroy] Here is another part of the news conference held by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra after the signing of the Esquipulas declaration.

[Begin recording] [Ortega, in progress] ...armaments, military maneuvers, security aspects, and aspects on verification and control.

[Question] What is Nicaragua's position in this respect?

[Ortega] We have a constructive position. We have made a proposal, we have also presented here to the presidents all the proposals made by Nicaragua. In the next few days we will (?thoroughly analyze) these proposals in Managua. The presidents who met here in Esquipulas have shown a Central American spirit in discussing frankly the problems we are confronting.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, the document is clear in pointing out the viewpoints on the topics concerning the establishment and development of democracy [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] Ramirez could be presidential candidate [words indistinct]. Does this mean that there will be free elections in Nicaragua, and that there will be freedom of expression?

[Ortega] Well, there have already been free elections in Nicaragua. There were free elections in 1984. Seven parties participated, which are represented at the Nicaraguan congress or parliament [words indistinct]. An amnesty has been decreed in Nicaragua, which can be accepted by all those engaged in counterrevolutionary activities.

[Question] [Words indistinct] to determine which weapons are considered offensive and which are not?

[Ortega] We will discuss this in Managua in the next few days. [end recording]

Duarte Interview

PA260045 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2220 GMT 25 May 86

[Report on interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by Cadena de Emisoras Unidas reporters in Esquipulas, Guatemala, date not given, by Conrado Monroy]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Duarte, in progress] ...offensive and defensive weapons, which is the concept presented by Nicaragua. Then, within that context, discuss what quantities of offensive or defensive weapons will be permissible. As you may see, there are two different concepts here concerning the arms buildup.

[Question] What was the objective of your South American tour?

[Duarte] To discuss the same things we have discussed here today, to let the South American presidents know how I think, what is the political project that El Salvador has as a nation in the quest for peace, what is El Salvador's political project regarding the meaning of life and power. We do not believe in hegemonic power, but in the distribution of power. Third, the fundamental concept of democracy, in the sense that we, the presidents, are not eternal, but assume that position when elected by the people and for the term for which we are elected. When this time is over, we are going to deliver the power freely and democratically to those elected by the people. This has been my message to the South American countries. In this regard, I have said that we must seek peace in Central America within the framework of democracy, and within a spirit of dialogue, comprehension, tolerance, and understanding, so that we may achieve a unity which is fundamental in a pluralist democracy. [end recording]

[Monroy] Here is another part of the interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Duarte conducted by our special reporters in Esquipulas. Reporter Jose Ramon Hernandez asked President Duarte to comment on a demonstration held in San Salvador by a group of women who protested the alleged violation of human rights in that neighboring country and who shouted: Duarte is a murderer.

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] One question. A Salvadoran television station carried a report in which a group of women said that human rights are not respected in your country. What is your opinion on that?

[Duarte] Well, I do not know if what occurred yesterday in San Salvador can be done in another country. As I told Commander Ortega today, during a demonstration the participants shouted Duarte is a murderer, Duarte is this or that, Durate has done this or that. That is a demonstration that El Salvador is on the path toward absolute respect of human rights, and, what is very important, that there is freedom of expression and no one is deprived of that right. [end recording]

Azcona, Duarte Depart

PA252308 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2247 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Honduran and Salvadoran Presidents Jose Azcona Hoyo and Jose Napoleon Duarte have just left Esquipulas for their countries of origin. It has been reported that President Azcona should have returned to Tegucigalpa at 1100 local time at the latest today because he must travel to the United States tonight. He is scheduled to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Durate should also have returned home early after his extended tour through several South American countries. Only Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez and Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan president, have remained at the abbey.

Military Chiefs Meet

PA261606 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The military chiefs of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala also met in Esquipulas. According to Salvadoran Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova, the meeting was to further strengthen the ties of friendship. Following the 2-day meeting Vides Casanova said that Nicaragua, one of the countries invited to the summit, did not send a representative to the meeting. Guatemala was represented by Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez and Honduras was represented by General Humberto Regaldo, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. Costa Rica, the fifth nation at the summit, abolished its army in 1948.

General Vides Casanova said that at the meeting the possibility of reactivating the Central American Defense Council, Condeca, an organization that became inoperative approximately 10 years ago, was discussed. Nicaragua was also a member of Condeca, but Vides Casanova said that for the time being Nicaragua is not a part of the regional military organization reactivation attempt.

Condeca was created early in the sixties following an initiative presented by Nicaraguan dictators Anastasio Somoza. It was created in an attempt to coordinate the struggle against the guerrilla movements that were beginning in the region.

Gen Humberto Regalado, the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said recently that the Esquipulas summit would be an appropriate time to study the creation of a Central American military organization, similar to Condeca, with which to struggle against communism.

HONDURAS

AZCONA PREVIEWS ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT, U.S. TRIP

PA231658 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by Regina Osorio]

[Text] President Jose Azcona Hoyo has shown great interest in the Esquipulas summit to such an extent that the first publicity campaign of this government has been the pacifist message that Honduras will use as a platform. "This Very Day" newscast obtained exclusive statements from the president.

[Begin recording] [Osorio] Do you think that the presidents of the area will reach an agreement to subsequently sign the Contadora peace document?

[Azcona] What is planned is to issue a delcaration that will be called the Esquipulas declaration. We have a draft. We have our viewpoints about that declaration and I do not think there will be any difficulties in having the five presidents sign the declaration.

[Osorio] [Words indistinct] that the Nicaraguan Government will adopt a position similar to that of the other Central American countries and that it will also sign the Contadora document?

[Azcona] Well, in the declaration we are going to state that we welcome and desire the signing of the document. We do not know the position [words indistinct].

[Osorio] Regarding the visit that you will make to Washington to meet with your counterpart, what specific (?plans) is the Honduran Government taking to present to the U.S. Government?

[Azcona] We have drawn up a document that we have already sent them that more or less includes the economic measures of our government program [words indistinct] possibly in Washington [words indistinct]. We will make general proposals to President Reagan regarding economic matters, support and improvement of the [word indistinct] of the role of Honduras, regarding a fair treatment in trade, and other proposals that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DISCUSSES ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT MEETING

PA270029 Managua International Service in Spanish 2317 GMT 26 May 86

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters; place not given -- live or recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] [Question] ...two questions. First: The Esquipulas Document signed by the presidents discusses the designation of a parliamentary commission within 30 days.

Will the National Assembly be asked to draft this within 90 days? Second: The problem of the rifles is not included here. Central America has claimed that Nicaragua's infantry is the best equipped. Can you expand on this?

[Ortega] The parliament question will be addressed in the National Assembly. The central government supports the initiative, but we believe the National Assembly must be more directly involved in it.

Regarding the arms, we have said that arms can be classified as offensive weapons and others can be classified as defensive weapons. Rifles are defense weapons. Therefore, there is no reason to discuss rifles there. We are not concerned that any Central American government possess as many rifles as it wants. We are not worried about that, we do not feel threatened; our security is not threatened.

[Question] [Name indistinct], MIAMI HERALD. Mr President, I would like to know if that [words indistinct] implies that Nicaragua is not willing to discuss the size of its Army.

[Ortega] The size of the Army is not what complicates the discussions. Nicaragua does not want to have a gigantic Army. It has never wanted that. Nicaragua believes that the country needs an Army responsive to its needs and situation. When we speak of 200,000 or 300,000 fighters in Nicaragua, or of 500,000 or 1 million fighters, we are not talking about an Army, but of a people. The people face the need to confront the aggression imposed on us by the United States. The Nicaraguan people are entitled to defend their country and this is why all of the people are mobilized to defend the country. For example, a peasant in a farm cooperative: If you go to the countryside and you see a peasant with a rifle while he works, he is not a member of the Sandinist Army. He is a worker, a farmer, who has a rifle as part of the doctrine of defense. However, he is not a member of the Army, he does not earn an Army salary. He is a farmer, and he has a rifle to defend his crops.

The voluntary incorporation of the people to defend the revolution cannot be subjected to discussion. They are not part of the Army.

[Question] If the other Central American countries want to discuss the size of the Army with you [words indistinct].

[Ortega] It is no problem for us to discuss the size of the Army.

[Question] Mr President, allow me to sidestep Esquipulas for a moment to ask you if you know [Colombian president-elect] Mr Barco. How do you think he will handle Contadora?

[Ortega] I believe he will continue to work for peace. The problem we have in Central America is a Latin American problem and Latin America is involved in the efforts to achieve peace. Colombia has been very active in this effort.

[Question] What is your view on the meeting of the military leaders of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, who are discussing the reactivation of Condeca [Central American Defense Council]?

[Ortega] I was able to meet with all of the Central American defense ministers and Army chiefs who were in Esquipulas. Guatemala wants to reactivate Condeca. Guatemala is the headquarters; the Presidency or seat is there. They want to reactivate it. We were asked how we felt about this, and we are willing to discuss this. From what we spoke with them, we understand that it is not an action that excludes Nicaragua.

[Question] [Name indistinct] I understand that the European Parliament is the model on which the Central American parliament is based. During the talks, however, were concrete discussions held on cooperation between the EEC and the Central American community?

[Ortega] We discussed this, and found that it is necessary to discuss further the topic of Central American integration. The Central American trade situation is in crisis, the integration policy has been broken, and alongside that we see the importance of undertaking efforts with the EEC and the Central American countries so that they help Central America.

However, I believe the goal Central Americans dream of, even as Latin Americans, is a whole nation, and one sovereignty; the day when we can talk about one whole Central American sovereignty, one Latin American sovereignty, the day when we have eliminated borders. Well, that is a dream now; it may be said it is sort of a utopia. However, we must pursue dreams. An this effort must be very pragmatic. That is, in order to reach that goal, we must follow each step.

['Fionseco'] Commander Ortega, (Pedro Fionseco) from PRENSA LATINA. As the Esquipulas summit was being held, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported new U.S. activities seeking to increase the provocative and threatening atmosphere against Nicaragua. Do you believe that the consensus achieved by Central American presidents for peace could have some effects on this U.S. aggressive policy against your country?

[Ortega] The United States has not changed its policies toward Nicaragua. It maintains its policy of aggression, its terrorist policy against Nicaragua, ignoring international law, and The Hague court. Parenthetically, it was very important that on Saturday night in Esquipulas, Honduras and El Salvador expressed their determination to settle their problem at The Hague court. Thus, the fact that we, the five Central American presidents, met in Esquipulas, the fact that we held a dialogue and that we showed our willingness to resolve these problems through a negotiated solution, I believe, should be interpreted by the U.S. Government as a political attitude that is contrary to the attitude it maintains. The U.S. has tried to resolve problems only through force, as if problems have to be resolved through force, moreover, as the U.S. Government has said, complementing it with the element of military pressure. We hope this will lead the U.S. Government to have a positive reaction.

[Question] The media is saying that the members of this parliament would be freely elected by universal suffrage. I had understood that at the beginning Guatemala and Nicaragua did not agree with this way of electing representatives to the parliament. Was this position changed?

[Ortega] Well, honestly I have not been in the discussions about this subject. These have been discussions at the parliamentary level. These have been extensively discussed by the representatives of the Central American parliaments, the respective congresses, national assemblies. As in the case of Nicaragua, they have discussed this. There have been several proposals for rapprochment, to solidify the effort, to start the effort, and the result is this, what has been gathered. This is what we will work on.

[Reyes] Commander Ortega, Alberto Reyes of Radio Sandino. I have two questions. In Esquipulas it was reported that you met on an informal basis with President Azcona. The Hondurans have fully admitted the presence of the counterrevolutionaries in their country. Did you directly address this problem with Mr Azcona?

Second: The press reported in Esquipulas that the Costa Rican president objected to a phrase in the introduction to the Esquipulas declaration stating that the presidents of Central America, freely elected, stated such and such a thing. What is your feeling on this?

[Ortega] We had good rapport with President Azcona and all the presidents who were there. We discussed with President Azcona our concern over the contras' activities at the border. They are concerned, too. However, it is a complex situation, as we all know. Regarding the first document that was drafted by the deputy foreign ministers and altered by the Central American vice presidents, who approved it, this was not the document that was ultimately released. A new document was drafted, taking into consideration that during the discussions between the presidents new ideas that were not included in the initial document arose.

The issue of democracy and pluralism in Central America was very important. There were different interpretations on this. We discussed this and did not agree, as the document states. Therefore, we cannot say that was the decisive factor, but one more factor that was compounded with others that emerged during the discussions. Then the initial document was used as the basis, and then we redrafted it to compose the final document.

The point on the date is among those. The original document stated that 6 June was the date for the signing of the document. In the final document 6 June is not mentioned. There were changes in that regard.

[Montalban] Eligio Alvarez Montalban from Radio Sandino. Cmmander Ortega, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government sees this Central American parliament with supranational powers. That is, the respective republics would have to give in some of their sovereignty in order for this high parliament to issue decrees, laws, or provisions of a supranational nature. I believe this is the way the European Parliament and the Cartago Central American Court -- which died due to the signing of the Bryan-Chamorro treaty -- work...

[Ortega] In this case, I would give you my personal opinion. This would have to be discussed, and a mechanism has been established for this. Therefore, if we are going to be realistic, it is a matter of achieving gradual progress, and we cannot have big expectations about having an integrated Central America at this time.

LIST OF NEGOTIABLE WEAPONS PRESENTED AT SUMMIT

PA262011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Managua, 26 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government presented today a list of 14 types of weapons it is willing to negotiate with the other Central American governments in the search for regional peace. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega presented the list of weapons that was given to the presidents of the region yesterday at the Esquipulas presidential summit in Guatemala. Nicaragua is willing to negotiate the reduction, control, or elimination of the following weapons:

1. All types of military airplanes.

2. All types of military helicopters.

3. Military airports.

4. Tanks.

5. Heavy mortars of more than 120-mm.

6. Self-propelled antiaircraft cannons.

7. 122-mm multiple missile launchers.

8. Artillery of more than 160-mm.

9. Self-propelled artillery.

10. Surface-to-surface missile launchers.

11. Warships of more than 40 meters in length and more than 100 metric tons displacement.

12. International military maneuvers.

13. Foreign military bases.

14. Foreign military advisers.

Following his return from Guatemala, President Ortega said that this list will be presented tomorrow in Panama when the Contadora Group talks continue.

VICE PRESIDENT RAMIREZ TO VISIT EUROPE

PA251720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Managua, 25 May (AFP) -- The Information Office of the Presidential House has announced that tomorrow Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez will begin a tour of several countries in Western Europe. Ramirez' tour includes a visit to Spain where he will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, government officials, and political leaders. It also includes a stopover in France where he will meet with President Francois Mitterrand, and working visits to Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, and the EEC.

Ramirez will be accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez, Deputy Foreign Minister Javier Chamorro, and Deputy Foreign Cooperation Minister Pedro Antonio Blandon. During the tour, Ramirez will explain Nicaragua's position on the Central American crisis and the Contadora peace document. Nicaragua links the signing of the document -- scheduled to be held on 6 June -- to a U.S. commitment to halt "its aggression" against the Sandinist government.

FRG SAYS GERMANS HELD BY CONTRAS 'ALL RIGHT'

PA241246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (AFP) -- The eight West Germans kidnapped last Saturday by contras in Nicaragua "are all right," a Foreign Ministry communique issued in Bonn states today, adding that "it has received several indications they are alive."

"The kidnappers are willing to release the Germans, but are demanding safe conditions for the release. There are concrete proposals on how the turnover should take place. These are currently being negotiated. The Federal Government pressured for a speedy resolution, the ministry continued. [quotation marks as received] The Foreign Ministry recalled that bonn requested and obtained from the Managua government a promise that it would "prevent any military action that might endanger" the lives of the hostages. The Bonn Government, the Foreign Ministry added, "is working on the principle that the group of kidnapped West Germans is still in Nicaragua."

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGES TO TAMBO, NUJOMA

FL241258 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Party First Secretary Fidel Castro has sent messages to Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, on the occasion of the celebration of international solidarity with Africa.

The messages reiterate the energetic condemnation of the criminal policy of aggressions practiced by South Africa, such as the recent aggression against South African patriots in asylum in the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, in imitation of the U.S. attack against Libya.

U.S. LAW 'PUNISHES' COUNTRIES FOR REEXPORT

FL231150 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Cuba has denounced U.S. agricultural law as a new economic aggression to punish third-party countries that reexport sugar to the U.S. market, which flagrantly violates GATT agreements. Upon speaking in Geneva, Switzerland, at the council of GATT representatives, Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga said that this Washington action is a direct attack to punish those countries who exercise their sovereign right to maintain trade relations with Cuba.

RODRIGUEZ CONTINUES REGIONAL OFFICIAL VISITS

Leaves Peru

PA231713 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has noted the level of relations, communications, and agreements existing between Cuba and Peru, and added that there are many possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation.

In a press conference shortly before he concluded his official visit to Peru, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reiterated Cuba's position in favor of a peaceful solution for Central America and of respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty. Nicaragua is being attacked and threatened by the United States, he added.

Rodgriguez termed as very satisfactory his talks with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro and other high government officials, with whom he discussed important aspects of the situation in Latin America.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will arrive next Sunday in Uruguay for an official 5-day visit.

Arrives in Argentina

FL231456 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has arrived in Buenos Aires on his way to Uruguay. Rodriguez will stay in Argentina until next Sunday. He arrived accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon and by Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, consultant to the vice president.

Rodriguez will make an official visit to Uruguay, which has made him guest of honor; the visit will last until the end of next week. Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Fernando Lopez Muino and other members of our diplomatic mission received the delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at the airport.

Arrives in Uruguay

FL261153 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Upon his arrival in Montevideo, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez underscored the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Uruguay and the need to continue working toward Latin American unity. As he stepped out of the plane that took him from Buenos Aires to Montevideo, Rodriguez was welcomed by Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and Deputy Foreign Minister Alberto Rodriguez, and other government officials.

Uruguayans Praise Visit

PA262000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A group of Uruguayan legislators stated in Montevideo that the presence in Uruguay of Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is important for the strengthening of relations between the two nations. Juan Raul Ferreira, chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the Senate, said that it is hoped that beneficial results for both countries will be obtained from this visit, essentially in the trade field.

On his part, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who arrived in Montevideo on Sunday, stressed that Latin America's historic needs demand a unity of which Cuba and Uruguay are a part. He confirmed that he will deliver a message from President Fidel Castro to Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DIZDAREVIC ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL231328 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived this morning in Havana on an official 2-day visit. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli welcomed Dizdarevic at the Jose Marti International Airport. Malmierca was accompanied by officials from the two countries.

Dizdarevic will meet with Cuban authorities to discuss international and bilateral affairs and matters related to the nonaligned countries movement. The head of the Yugoslav diplomatic delegation will meet with his Cuban counterpart and Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, as well as other Cuban personalities.

After concluding his visit to Cuba, the Yugoslav foreign secretary, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, will travel to New York to attend the special UN Assembly meeting on Africa's economic situation.

ELECTION REPORTAGE CONTINUES; VOTE COUNT RESUMES

Majluta 'Prepared' for Defeat

PA240320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 May (AFP) -- Jacobo Majluta, presidential candidate of the official party, said today that he is "prepared" to admit that Joaquin Balaguer, the opposition candidate, won the elections of Friday, 16 May, because "there are sectors which are not interested in having the electoral process end in a state of freedom, peace, and tranquility." Majluta asserted that he would acknowledge Balaguer's victory, "even though I am not convinced of it," at the opening of the session of the Senate, which he chairs. The Senate must elect a new central electoral board to complete the vote count, which was interrupted on Tuesday. The Senate has declared itself in permanent session until it does so. Majluta made the statement approximately half an hour before the acting president of the Central Electoral Board [JCE], Ponciano Rondon, said during a news conference that he had "very serious information to the effect that President Salvador Jorge Blanco plans to stay in power illegally," a charge he did not substantiate. In addition, Rondon reiterated that he will not resign from his position as alternate president of the JCE.

Board Resumes Functions

PA250133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 24 May (AFP) -- Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo, president of the Dominican Central Electoral Board, and two other members of the board reassumed their functions this afternoon, according to a communique from the presidency of the Republic. The presidential communique explains that the three members of the board personally asked the president to resume their functions after meeting with the Electoral Assistance Committee, made up by independent observers. The president "immediately" agreed to their request. According to the communique, the three members of the board sent a note to the Attorney General requesting the cooperation of the Armed Forces. The request was immediately complied with.

PRD Backers Withdraw From Board

PA252254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 25 May (EFE) -- The delegates of the six parties that back presidential candidate Jacobo Majluta of the social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, at the Central Electoral Board, JCE, withdrew from the Electoral Rector Tribunal [Tribunal Rector Electoral] today. The delegates withdrew in disagreement over the fact that president Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo and principal member Ruben Suro Garcia, whom the delegates had rejected, were restored in their positions today.

Count Resumes; Balaguer Leads

FL261249 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Elections officials in the Dominican Republic have resumed counting ballots cast more than a week ago in the presidential elections. The Central Elections Board announced late yesterday former President Joaquin Balaguer was ahead by more than 42,000 votes with 96 percent of the vote counted.

BARBADOS

REPORTAGE ON 28 MAY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

DLP Denies Racism Charge

FL221420 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Barbados, the opposition Democrat Labor Party [DLP] has denied allegations that it is using the theme of racism in its campaign for the May 28 elections. In advertisements in Barbadian newspapers, the DLP says its platform calls for unity among all Barbadians, not disunity. They also claim the ruling Barbados Labor Party is using the racism charge to divert public attention.

Political Parties Clash

FL261705 Bridgetown CANA in English 2252 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 25, CANA -- Six people were injured today when supporters of Barbados two main political parties clashed in a suburban area, witnesses reported. Among the injured were businessman Muhammed Nassar, a ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) candidate for Wednesday's general election. His son, Orlando Kirton, and two brothers were among those who received cuts and bruises during the clash.

Witnesses said the clash between BLP and opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) supporters was triggered by a row over posters Nassar was putting up. The DLP supporters claimed the candidate was covering their posters.

BLP spokespersons said Nassar had fired some shots in the air after his party had been attacked with bricks and stones. It was the second violent incident of the elections campaign. Last week stones were hurled at a DLP meeting.

DLP, BLP Campaign Heavily

FL261925 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 25 May 86

[By Hallam Hope]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 25, CANA -- The two main Barbadian political parties today dug in with more big newspaper ads and public meetings as political analysts remained divided on who would win next Wednesday's general election. Both the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) and the incumbent Barbados Labour Party (BLP) splashed full-page ads throughout the two daily newspapers, maintained radio and television advertisements and planned major meetings for this evening to woo more voters.

Some 176,739 persons are now eligible to vote -- an increase of 5.8 per cent over the 1981 electorate, according to the electoral office.

The DLP, seeking a return to power after 10 years in opposition, has organised a mass political rally and cultural presentation for the capital, Bridgetown, this evening. The party said it planned spot meetings in the 27 constituencies. The BLP has also organised several in addition to six major public meetings.

University of the West Indies (UWI) economics lecturer Tyrone Barker said the BLP would win a closely-fought poll, scoring victories in 15 constituencies with the DLP winning in the other 12. He added: I believe the record of the BLP over the past two years, especially in the areas of social policy and physical planning, has been oustanding. In the final analysis the public will weigh this performance against the promises of the Democratic Labour Party and on sober reflection, they will stay with the BLP. It is going to be a very slim victory, Barker added.

But pollster Dr Farley Brathwaite, who is also a university lecturer here, said a careful reading of the results of three independent public opinion polls this year suggested that there was a much stronger advantage in the polls for the DLP.

A third poll conducted for the daily NATION newspaper last week indicated that the DLP had a 30.3 per cent support among the 1,510 respondents compared with 27.4 per cent for the ruling party. ...In both long term and short term perspectives the DLP has been outstripping the BLP as it marches on to victory, Dr Brathwaite said.

The general secretary of the Barbados Workers Union (BWU), the island's biggest trade union, today urged workers to turn out and vote solidly to enlarge the basis of democracy where the workers can look forward to a future of work, progress and prosperity. Frank Walcott said the unemployment situation was a national social disaster and the public transport system lacked the efficiency and direction to which the public was entitled. Walcott said the union was looking forward to initiation of a programme of public works that would provide employment for the thousands who have been left idle, after relatively high taxation.

The final register of eligible voters shows increases in all 27 constituencies and THE NATION newspaper reported that the electoral office had taken on temporary staff recently to cope with an influx of persons wishing the join the electorate. For the first time, metal ballot boxes will be used in a move to improve polling security. The electoral office also said that the press would not be allowed in the counting centres for the poll -- a novelty. Chief electoral officer, Dennis Smith, said the press would be granted facilities close to the centres.